

the past fifty years in Ohio and Illinois than in Indiana to publish cartographic portraits of state history and geography. Yet the three oldest states in the Northwest Territory have yet to produce a fully-integrated geographical or thematic atlas. In 1970 the much underfunded *Atlas of Indiana* appeared as a small softbound volume featuring early computer maps by the late Robert C. Kingsbury of Indiana University.

One hopes that geographers and historians in Indiana as well as in Ohio and Illinois are already engaged in preparing state atlases for the twenty-first century. If so, they may be hard pressed to match *The Atlas of Kentucky*.

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The Wisconsin Frontier. By Mark Wyman. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1998. Pp. xviii, 336. Illustrations, maps, essay on sources, index. \$29.95.)

The editors of the series in which *The Wisconsin Frontier* is published claim that "you will find this history informative and lively," (p. xiii) and that it certainly is. Mark Wyman begins with the voyages of John Cabot, Giovanni da Verrazano and Jacques Cartier along the Atlantic seaboard and the St. Lawrence River. After a chapter on Indian life before contact with Europeans, he traces the growth of the fur trade between the French and Indian peoples, the international competition for Wisconsin resources, and the changes produced by American control of the region after the War of 1812. The history is not only a diplomatic study of competing interests but also a study of the social, cultural, and environmental changes over three centuries of settlement.

In a concluding chapter, fittingly entitled "Legacies," Wyman evaluates the environmental costs of exploiting the area of Wisconsin for profits. Here he also considers Wisconsin's frontier from the perspectives of the writer Hamlin Garland and the historian Frederick Jackson Turner. Although both wrote to correct eastern notions, they perceived society and life on the frontier differently. Garland, a writer of the realist school, presented a frontier complete with all its wrinkles, warts, and misery. Turner, a Progressive, took an expansive view of the frontier story, applauding the economic growth and progress of the region as it passed from wilderness to civilization. Wyman also includes Indian people in his account of the post-frontier period. He records their names for geographical features as well as their participation in the cultural exchanges in the "middle ground" where the races met.

Wyman's work is a valuable contribution that will be a welcomed resource for courses on the frontier in the Midwest and in Wisconsin.

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Home and Away: The Rise and Fall of Professional Football on the Banks of the Ohio, 1919-1934. By Carl M. Becker. (Athens: Ohio University Press, 1998. Pp. xvii, 367. Map, illustrations, appendix, notes, bibliography, index. Clothbound, \$36.95; paperbound, \$19.95.)

Most sports historians consider the state of Ohio to be the cradle of American professional football and such teams as the Canton Bulldogs and the Massillon Maroons the foundation stones for the future success of the sport. As a result, the National Football League (NFL) Hall of Fame is in Canton, Ohio. In *Home and Away*, Carl M. Becker amplifies this history by chronicling the rise and fall of professional football in another area of the state, the Ohio River communities of Portsmouth and Ironton, Ohio, as well as Ashland, Kentucky.

Using old newspaper articles, Becker unearths the origins of the Ohio River teams in the 1910s, their popularity in the 1920s, and, in the final third of the book, he explains the surprising entrance of the Portsmouth Spartans into the young NFL in 1930. By this time, the NFL had evolved from its small-town origins, but the Portsmouth Spartans fielded an excellent squad: they played in the 1932 championship game against the Chicago Bears, and they might have survived except for the Great Depression. Their departure to Detroit, where they became the Lions, marked the end of major professional football in this region of Ohio and, except for the Green Bay Packers, in small-town America.

Becker tells his story clearly and well, and the University of Ohio Press has published it in an exceptionally handsome edition. But finally, at its center, the book contains a serious flaw. Except for the depression, the author rarely connects his team-by-team and game-by-game story to wider events. *Home and Away* is sports history at its most detailed, but, like so many works of that genre, it exists mainly in a sports vacuum, only sporadically connected to the deeper social currents of the time.

In contrast, the best book on the early days of pro football in Indiana, Emil Klosinski's *Pro Football in the Days of Rockne* (1970), is much more modestly printed and much richer in content. Becker never mentions Klosinski's book or the Indiana connections to the